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An Experimental Study of the Physiological Accompaniments of Feeling.—L. P. BOGGS, *Psychological Review*, Vol. XI, Nos. 4-5, pp. 223-248.

This is the result of studies made for the purpose of testing Dr. Max Brahn's tridimensional theory of feeling. Marey's sphygmograph and the pneumograph were used. The writer concludes as follows: Strain is accompanied by a decrease in the length of the pulse curve, while the dicrotic wave becomes lower. Relaxation is accompanied by an increase in the pulse length and a heightened dicrotic wave. The state of attention is accompanied by a feeling of concentration, partaking of the nature of strain, and has parallel physiological processes resembling those of strain and relaxation, but the characteristics are less marked. The breathing in both the feeling of strain and relaxation is more rapid, regular and shallow than in an indifferent state. Pleasantness is accompanied by a larger and higher pulse curve; unpleasantness by the reverse. Excitement and repose are accompanied by less marked changes in the vaso-motor system than the other feelings and with practically no change in the pulse frequency. The excitement-strain feeling shows characteristics of the curves of both, while the excitement-pleasure feeling is pretty constant in showing a lengthened and heightened curve. The curves for excitement-unpleasantness have no constant characteristics. Repose-unpleasantness is accompanied by no constant marked characteristics, but unpleasantness-repose is accompanied usually by a shorter and decidedly lower pulse curve. When the feelings are mixed, pleasantness and unpleasantness do not appear until after those of excitement and repose. The time of the appearance of the feeling of strain depends on the time it takes for the concentration of the attention to the stimulus. Sometimes it appears almost at once, and again two or three pulses later. When it appears in a mixed feeling, it comes later than in the others. The rhythm in the pulse lengths which correspond roughly to the act of breathing, tends to disappear during states of attention and the more so the stronger the feeling of strain and relaxation or of concentration. [Work much along the same lines has been conducted by Sommer (Beiträge zur psychiatrischen Klinik. Bd. I. H. 3. Nov. 3, 1902) on the measurements of the motor accompaniments of psychical states and by N. Hirschberg (Ueber die Beziehungen psychischen Zustände zum Kreislauf und zur Athmung, St. Petersburg Med. Woch., 1903., No. 2). The latter, as the result of elaborate experiments on normal individuals and in those suffering with mental disease, found that every mental state, whether normal or abnormal, was associated with characteristic changes in the pulse and respiration.]

Lectures on Clinical Psychiatry. EMIL KRAEPELIN. Translated by Thomas Johnstone. London, Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1904.

This is a translation of the Einführung in die Psychiatrische Klinik, and it forms an excellent clinical companion to the Lehrbuch. Certainly, for the novice, who wishes to obtain an insight into clinical psychiatry, it is to be preferred to the larger text book. The work comprises in all thirty lectures, and includes all the forms of mental disease. The cases selected for demonstration and discussion are not of a very complex type, in order to more clearly elucidate the peculiar symptomatology and differential diagnosis of each form of mental disease.

Das Delirium Alcoholicum Febrile Magnan's. DR. ALZHEIMER. Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde, Bd. XXVII, No. 174, July, 1904.

Alzheimer has observed three cases among 160 of alcoholic delirium.